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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1871. NO. 269.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

President Thiers Threatens to Resign—The Republicans of the Left Decline Fusion with the Extremists—Vessels Laden with Petroleum Forbidden to Ascend to Rouen, &c., &c.

Thiers Threatens to Resign.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

Republican Left Will Not Unite with the Extremists.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Siecle* announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected the proposition for a fusion with the Extremists.

The assemblage of the courts-martial has been postponed until the 8th inst.

A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for foreign labor in that city or vicinity.

Grand Duke Constantine in England—Diplomatic Explanations—Coal and Petroleum Vessels Forbidden to Ascend the Seine to Rouen.

LONDON, August 2.—Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian fleet, arrived yesterday, on board the cigar ship, and paid a visit to the arsenal.

Lord Bloomfield, who was a few days ago transferred from the Austrian to the Russian mission, has been created a Baron by the Queen.

The appointment of Mr. T. F. Wade, as successor to Sir Rutherford Alcock, as British Minister to China, is published in the official gazette.

A grand banquet will be given in London on the 16th inst., in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Walter Scott. Hepworth Dixon will preside, and it is anticipated that an distinguished people of Great Britain will be present.

In consequence of rumors as to the intentions of the International Society, of Versailles to blow up petroleum, will be forbidden to ascend the Seine to Rouen.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city, and ample supplies of dynamite.

William and Francis Joseph.

LONDON, August 2.—It is probable Emperor William of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria will soon meet at Gastein, Austria.

A Distinguished Surgeon Coming.

LONDON, August 2.—Donald Dalrymple, Esq., formerly an eminent surgeon and physician, and now M. P. for Bute, will, it is said, soon start on a visit to the United States for the purpose of making a study of the American course of treatment for the reformation of notorieties.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 2.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money. United States five-twenty bonds: 62s, 93; 65s, 93¼.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—5-20 bonds closed at 96½ per 100.

PARIS, August 2.—Rentes 55 francs and 62 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 9⅞d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork 65s 6d.

CRIME.

Joe Coburn Shot.

NEW YORK, August 2.—About half-past two o'clock this morning the pugilist, Joe Coburn, became engaged in a dispute with a gambler, George McCloud, in Mott's saloon, 321 Bowery, and soon came to blows, when McCloud drew a pistol, which was seized by Coburn, and in the struggle the pistol went off, the ball striking Coburn in the temple, inflicting a slight scalp wound. The police, attracted by the explosion, arrested both and took them to the Tenth Precinct station, where Coburn's wound was dressed. A man named John Clark, who was passing in the street at the time of the affray, received the ball in the right breast, which entered almost to the region of the heart. Clark was wounded in the thigh. The ball was extracted.

The Bathbonger Poisoning Case.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—The facts in our report yesterday of the alleged poisoning case at London, Madison county, notwithstanding the contradiction from New York, are substantially correct. The *Ohio Statesman* this morning gives some additional particulars. It says a man named Thompson, from Madison county, a relative of Bathbonger, was in the city on Monday, in consultation with his legal advisers, and was advised to procure the necessary papers and proceed immediately to New York and prosecute his arrest. Instead of this, however, he expressed a determination to return to Madison county and consult friends. Nothing has been heard from him since. In this connection we should say that instead of the county authorities having failed in obtaining requisite papers to prosecute that document were ready. If Thompson telegraphed to New York, it proved to be a mere ruse that the arrest had been made the fact is not known to his attorneys. The parties in this city who should be fully posted, have not as yet agreed that a move has been made. It is, however, well known that the sister of Mrs. Bathbonger, Miss Chilcott, left for New York on Monday morning at the Columbus depot. She probably was not aware of the fact that the inquiring eyes were cast over her shoulder at the time of the purchase. The story so far as it regards the exhumation of Bathbonger's body, and the report of Dr. Wormly that poison had been found in the stomach, is true in all its parts, beyond dispute. In this community the theory of the poisoning party is that "Fowler's Preparations," used for the destruction of insects, and which Bathbonger used to take the life of the aged inmate. It remains to be determined in the course of investigations whether the wife administered the poison, always provided that the delay of the prosecuting parties has not resulted in the loss of the evidence.

Not a Villain After All.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Evans, the carpenter of the steamer General Buel, who was arrested on a charge of causing some days ago the explosion of the generator, and his case was dismissed after a partial hearing.

A Vile Conspiracy Against the Late Mrs. Hoffenberger.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The friends and relations of the widow of M. Hoffinberger, in Madison county, Ohio, accused of poisoning her husband, state that at the time of his death, which was supposed to have been found in the exhumed remains, it has been placed there by relatives after death, in order to injure her. It is alleged that several circumstances point to a deep laid conspiracy to secure the property of deceased by this and other fraudulent means.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Two Ladies Drowned—Annual Parade of the Fire Department—A Big Time Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 2, 1871.

Mrs. W. REX and Miss ——, both of Philadelphia, were drowned at Reno yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

The annual parade of the Meadville fire department takes place to-morrow. Preparations have been made for a long time for it, and from abroad, including Elmira, N. Y., will participate as guests. Considerable fierce rivalry is existing between the Citizens' Fire & Wash Engine Company and the Hand-in-Hand, from which the Washington company will build a road in a southeasterly direction to Sharon, and from there over to Sharon valley coal fields, some 6 to 8 miles distant, and about the same distance south to the Ashtabula and Youngstown Road, and will be a part and parcel of that company and road. The line is a very level one, and the road can be cheaply constructed. There seems to be no limit to the amount of coal in the Sharon coal fields, and the block coal, so extensive here, is probably the best grade coal in this country. It is extensively and almost exclusively used in the Cleveland rolling mills, and each man is to turn his own from right to left. The boat loading is entitled to clear right of way, and no boats are allowed to accompany or cousin the contestants over the course. Mr. Thomas Mellon, of Worcester, Mass., has been chosen final stake holder, and the last deposit is to be made on the day preceding the race.

AMERICA'S PROFESSIONAL FOUR.

The *Clipper* says: "The man chosen to occupy a seat in the boat with the Biglins (John and Barney), and Henry Coulter, is Joe Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburgh, three mile champion of the Allegheny river, and a very good oarsman, and for that reason he appears to this city. It is now almost a certainty that this crew will represent the States at the approaching Halifax regatta, as already about one-third the sum required to defray the expenses of training, boat building and transportation to and from Nova Scotia, and back, has been raised by the crew. It is easy matter to raise the other sum for the furtherance of so important an object as this. Let all interested in boating in the country contribute, and the country contribute their mite to the enterprise, and, in a few days, the subscription list will be at such a level heat to secure physical fitness, and strain every nerve to send the red, white and blue to the fore, when the event of the day arrives. The crew are out for practice on the old Empire Course, Harlem river, last week, and it is the manner in which the new boat along was received considering that they never before sat in a boat together to give their sinews and muscle a thorough test, that will effectually put a stop to the work on the road.

—The certificate of the Cincinnati, Twin Valley and Greenville Railroad Company, with formal articles of association, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Columbus, on Tuesday. The road is to run from Cincinnati and Greenville, with $800,000 capital, and of the Detroit and Southwestern Railroad Company, with formal at a point in Gorham township, Fulton county, and a point in Milford township, Defiance county, with $800,000 capital, and of the Zanesville, Cumberland and Caldwell Railroad Company, with $600,000 capital, with formal at Caldwell and Zanesville, were filed last Thursday.

—The *Cleveland Herald* says: The directors of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway will meet at the Adams House, this city, on Saturday next at two o'clock P. M. The amount of stock apportioned to Cleveland, $200,000, has been taken with the exception of about $5,000. The balance of amount has been subscribed, and work of building the road will commence. Henry M. Chaffin has been appointed as one of the directors, vice R. Hitchcock, resigned, and Frank Ford, engineer of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad has been appointed consulting engineer.

—One hundred and thirty-five men are employed in laying the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad.

—The Erie *Dispatch* of the Pittsburgh papers gives currency to the rumor that the Buffalo and Great Western Road, under the new management, will be reduced to the narrow guage, like the other roads of the country. We think this rumor has some truth in it; besides we are not a little surprised to see it soon pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, as it is the natural and widening the channel, so that in the lowest water for there is a depth of thirteen feet, and is capable of accommodating the largest class of vessels. The Buffalo and Great Western Road is the shortest line of the West and the Atlantic seaboard—the New York Central and Hudson River, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Road. One fact should be borne in mind in connection with the location of this locality and its easy and safe harbor, that is, it is no near Baltimore by rail as Erie is to Philadelphia, or Buffalo to New York, and the Baltimore and Youngstown Road is one of the most important in this section of the State. It has direct connection with the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio at Youngstown, in the Mahoning valley, between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road at Orrville, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road at Alliance, Ohio. This road will give the business at Ashtabula harbor and all the country between Youngstown and Lake Erie, only sixty miles, the advantage of a choice in the freight rates from Chicago and other points, whether Ashtabula to Pittsburgh, via Warren and Youngstown, in like the Mahoning Valley, between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, to Chicago, via Fort Wayne. The road crosses the iron bridges, the total length of which is 12,900 feet; there are eighteen wooden bridges, with a total length of 4,977 feet, and seventeen stone bridges of twenty-four feet span and upward. It has 12,000 feet of cattle guards, 7,000 feet of fencing 200 feet in length, and the longest 1,613 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1870 was 2,135,500, the gross amount of tonnage for the same year was 8,474,861 tons. The receipts for 1871 were $17,531,-766 03, and the expenses $11,260,016 45.

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NEW WELL ON DRIFTWOOD.

As we go to press we learn that a new well on the Gibbons farm is yielding fully 100 barrels per day. Land adjoining rented for $1,000 per acre, and all this place. Working interest by McPherson and others of Oil City. Sand rock good; similar to that on McCray Hill.—*Pet. C. Record.*

AQUATICS.

Wood vs. O'Leary—America's Professional Crew—The Tyne Crew—Another English Crew Coming Over.

Ellen Ward and J. J. O'Leary, the Boston oarsmen, have arranged a four mile scull race, to take place on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, on Wednesday, August 30th, provided the water is smooth, for $500 a side. Ward to be allowed $50 for expenses. There are to be two turn stakes, and each man is to turn his own from right to left. The boat leading is entitled to clear right of way, and no boats are allowed to accompany or cousin the contestants over the course. Mr. Thomas Mellon, of Worcester, Mass., has been chosen final stake holder, and the last deposit is to be made on the day preceding the race.

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The theory advanced by us some days ago that coal existed at a depth of from seven to eight hundred feet on the south, and that in the course of time most of the territory in Allegheny county would produce coal largely, is clearly demonstrated in the starting up of those wells. They had all been pumped dry, and when cleaned out and tested, all produced a large amount of oil. The Bull Run well has not been slowly forming during this time, where did it come from? Here is a question for theorists. We should like to hear from some of our practical oil men on this important subject.

STRIKE IN CLARION COUNTY.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Some Facts About the Pennsylvania Railroad.

An Interesting Letter from the Western Reserve—New Outlets Seriously Talked of—Statistics of New York Roads—Miscellaneous.

THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE ROAD TRANSFERRED.

CORRY, PA., August 2.—The control of the Union and Titusville Railroad has been transferred to the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad for a lease of 999 years. The officers of the latter road took formal possession this morning.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The Philadelphia *Post*, of Monday, says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company uses on the main line, between this city and Pittsburgh, 403 engines, 643 passenger cars, 4,602 freight cars, 231 coal cars, 96 baggage, mail and express cars. These are the property of the Pennsylvania Company. In addition to these there are run on the road 4,877 eight-wheeled cars not owned by the company. The road crosses 196 iron bridges, the total length of which is 12,900 feet; there are eighteen wooden bridges, with a total length of 4,977 feet, and seventeen stone bridges of twenty-four feet span and upward. It has 12,000 feet of cattle guards, 7,000 feet of fencing 200 feet in length, and the longest 1,613 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1870 was 2,135,500, the gross amount of tonnage for the same year was 8,474,861 tons. The receipts for 1871 were $17,531,-776 03, and the expenses $11,260,016 45.

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—The Indiana *Democrat* says: The prospects of the Homer, Cherrytree and Susquehanna Railroad are not as flattering just now as they might be, some of the subscribers to the stock in the county thinking money under the change from a broad to a narrow gauge. This may be a prefect, but it will effectually put a stop to the work on the road.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Kentucky War Claim Not to be Paid.

The Pinoche Grande Case—The Secretary of the Interior Refuses McGarrahan's Petition for the Restoration of the Record of His Patent—J. Bancroft Davis to be the Agent to Present Our Claims to the Geneva Commission, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1871.

Kentucky War Claim Not to be Paid.

Secretary Boutwell to-day decided not to pay the war claim of Kentucky, basing his decision mainly upon a clause in one of the rules regulating former payments, framed by Mr. Chase when Secretary. This rule forbids payment unless the troops were actually mustered into the service of the United States. Adjutant General Hewitt, of Kentucky, submitted the case of the State. He claimed that the case came within the meaning of the Comptroller of War states as the only question remaining to be determined, whether the troops in question were actively employed in the service of the States under proper or legal authority. The Secretary of War, with the concurrence of General Sherman, decided that the troops were properly and legally employed. The act of July 24, 1861, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all writs, charges and expenses properly incurred by any State for its troops, and hence the Secretary had no option. The rule in question is unauthorized, since it limits and restricts the operation of the law it is framed to execute, and upon this point the Adjutant General argued at length

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

It is extremely probable that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be the American arbitrator at the Geneva conference under the Treaty of Washington. Public sentiment has for some time very generally pointed to MR. ADAMS for this position, and his appointment, should the report prove true, will be in keeping with the course of the administration throughout in dealing with the *Alabama* claims. Probably no man in this country is so thoroughly conversant as is he with the entire range of questions relating to the claims of our countrymen for damages inflicted by the rebel cruisers, and there is peculiar propriety, apart from other considerations, in connecting MR. ADAMS with the final settlement of damages inflicted by acts of England, against which he as Minister so faithfully protested.

MR. SEWARD, who has for some time been lost from view amid the barbaric pomps and splendors of the East, has turned up at Constantinople on his homeward voyage, as alert, juvenescent and philosophical as ever. Wherever he has traveled on his journey around the world he has been received with almost royal honors, and everywhere has witnessed the evidences of the esteem in which his country is held. At Constantinople he had an interview with the Sultan, and at a banquet given in his honor he stated that he had not yet found a people who were not friends of the United States. At his age the journey which he has now nearly completed was a great undertaking, but his health seems to be better now than at the date of his departure, nearly a year ago. He returns home by way of Vienna, Paris and London, and will probably take Berlin on his way. What impression BISMARCK will form of the subtle Yankee statesman, and what he will think of the great German METHUSELAHS is an interesting speculation.

WITH MR. BUENOT as Indian Commissioner, thieving and every kind of corruption will stop, so far as it is in his power to effect such a result. Were it possible to infuse equal honesty and ability into every branch of the Government, what millions would be annually saved and how our country would prosper! Mr. BUENOT takes the office purely out of devotion to the cause for which as a member of the "Quaker Commission" he has labored with such signal devotion and so much success for the last two years, it being his belief that the Indian can be measurably civilized, the barbarous and expensive Indian wars which have ever been only a record of cruelty and blood done away with, and our army relieved from the unnatural duty which at present constitutes nearly its only employment. That as Commissioner he will save millions to the country every year, and do much to civilize the Indian race within our borders, there can be no doubt. Not since he became President has Gen. GRANT made an appointment more unreservedly to be commended.

WHILST it would be exceedingly rash for any one to predict what might or might not happen in the future of a people so prone to impulsiveness as the French, we do not think there is any present danger of war between France and Italy. THIERS is unquestionably the staunchest adherent of the Pope in all Europe, and it is possible that the accomplishment of Italian unity and the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome have considerably nettled him. But whatever may be his private feelings in the matter, we very greatly doubt whether he will permit them to seduce him into armed collision with VICTOR EMANUEL. Whether he means to maintain the Republic, to establish the BOURBONS, or to restore the House of ORLEANS, he has an equally difficult task before him, and one which will call into requisition all his ability as a reconciler of conflicting elements. War with Italy at this time would reproduce chaos in France. The masses of the French people really care no more for the Pope than for any other spiritual priest, and it is not likely that, in view of recent campaign experiences and present demands for cash, they will for some time to come be anxious for any foreign power to tread upon their coat tails. The excitement in Rome is without adequate cause.

THE novel scheme of the British Government for pacifying the discontent of Ireland by invading that distracted island with a royal junketing party, does not appear to work as well as it was expected to do. As a general thing, hisses are not a sign of affection, nor scowling brows a token of sympathy. Whatever Ireland may or may not need, it is certain that it is not confessedion and banqueting parties. Our cable telegrams state that the round of court revelry has already begun, and we are told that at a festival of the Agricultural Society the Prince of Wales defended his brothers from the charge of "uselessness." This was exceedingly magnanimous in the heir apparent, since he could not possibly defend himself from a similar charge should it be brought against him. Nor, indeed, do we think his brothers are "useless." If they serve for nothing else, they at least serve to "point a moral and adorn a tale." More than one of the sons of the good Queen have conferred benefits on society by doing duty as warning examples to other young men, while all of them have helped to teach the people of Great Britain a number of important truths which otherwise would have been learned neither so rapidly nor so thoroughly.

THE election of delegates to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention takes place to-day. We have already adverted to the meaning of the struggle. The project of the Democrats is to overthrow the present State constitution, and as far as possible replace it with the one in force before the rebellion, and is part of a settled conspiracy to overturn all the results of the war. It is the first step in MR. SEYMOUR'S programme of reopening the question of States rights, stripping the negro of the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment, blotting out the Fifteenth, recommitting civil rights and suffrage to the States, and inaugurating another revolution. The campaign has been conducted with great vigor, meetings have been held throughout the country, and the newspapers have been filled with discussions of the question. The Democrats profess to be confident of success, but are troubled lest, in the event of victory, the State courts and the Governor may hold the convention to be illegal, while the Republicans are even more hopeful than their opponents; since they not only trust to defeat the convention project at the polls, but believe that even if they should fail there, the decision of the Supreme Court will be adverse to the constitutionality of the convention. Should the election be fairly conducted there is every probability of a Republican triumph. The negroes will mainly vote the Republican ticket, and large numbers of the poor whites, especially in the western mountain districts, where they are more freed from the influence of the large landholders than in the eastern portions of the State, will doubtless follow suit. The principal danger to be apprehended is the possibility that the negroes may be intimidated and prevented from going to the polls. Mischief enough of this kind could be wrought by the *Ku-Klux in a single night* to change the result of the election, by keeping thousands of negroes at home from fear of violence. The prompt and energetic action of the Federal Government in the Rutherford outrage, however, by dispatching troops to the scene of violence, and arresting all persons concerned in it, is said to have terrified the gang all over the State to such an extent that they will probably keep quiet for some time to come. The result of the election will be looked for with unusual interest.

THE official exhibit of the public debt for July shows a further reduction of $8,701,976. The total decrease since the present administration came into power, amounts to $242,134,401; not a bad showing for twenty-eight months. While we do not doubt that the prosperity of the country would be considerably enhanced by lightening the taxation of the people and paying off the debt at a somewhat slower rate, it is cheering to know that we are thus mastering our financial problem. Against figures like the above, the Democratic charges of wastefulness and maladministration break as harmlessly as the waves against the rocks which dash them into spray. Compare this "extravagance" with the "economy" of New York, where, if anywhere, we are to look for an example of genuine Democratic rule. There we have a government levying an annual tax of twenty-two dollars a head on every man, woman and child, and borrowing annually, in addition, on every inhabitant within its jurisdiction, twenty-four dollars more; making a total of forty-six dollars a year on every human being under its control. The Federal administration taxes the people at the rate of nine dollars a head, and out of the sum thus raised pays off the national debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year. *Apropos* of which subject, we observe that the Democratic press is making a tremendous outcry over the expenses of the White House. These expenses, including the salaries of private secretary, clerks, annual appropriation for fitting up, and all other items, amounted in the aggregate to $132,000 from June 30th, to July 1st of the present year—exactly one-third of the sum paid out by the people of New York to ANDREW J. GARVEY in a single month for plastering the New York court house. Our Democratic contemporaries want to know what the plain farmers, who pay the taxes, think of the fact that the last annual appropriation for refurnishing the White House was $25,000; but they are very careful to refrain from stating that the cost of carpets alone for the New York court house is proved to have been $663,731 34. If the Presidential mansion is a "Republican court," it is at least a mere squalid hovel compared with Tammany's Democratic stables. And Tammany is the head of the Democratic party.

A TABLE is now being published throughout the country, giving the rank in population of one hundred and thirty-four cities in the United States—in other words, all cities having over ten thousand population. In this list Pittsburgh ranks sixteenth, whereas it should stand tenth. The list runs: 1. New York, 942,292; 2. Philadelphia, 674,022; 3. Brooklyn, 396,099; 4. St. Louis, 310,864; 5. Chicago, 298,977; 6. Baltimore, 267,354; 7. Boston, 250,526; 8. Cincinnati, 216,229; 9. New Orleans, 191,418; 10. San Francisco, 149,473; 11. Buffalo, 117,714; 12. Washington, 109,199; Newark, 105,059; 14. Louisville, 100,753; 15. Cleveland, 92,829; 16. Pittsburgh, 86,076. Allegheny, with a population of 53,180, ranks twenty-third, while the population of the South Side boroughs, aggregating 33,587, counts nothing. Here we have a population of 172,843, which would make us rank tenth—ahead of San Francisco, Buffalo, Washington, Newark, Louisville and Cleveland. The population of Allegheny and the South Side is as much a part of Pittsburgh as is that of any of the newer wards, and ought to be made by municipal boundary what it is in reality, one city. To many persons this may seem not so important, but in a commercial and business sense it is very important. Population is the basis upon which, in the business world a city is judged, and it is frequently the standard by which capitalists invest their money and calculate their chances for profit in manufacturing and merchandizing. Despite the blindness and folly which prevent our city from taking its proper rank in the national census, its true population is widely known through the medium of its press; but it is nevertheless greatly injured by being ranked below cities having scarcely half its population, and not a tithe of its wealth and trade. Let us hope that before another census is taken Pittsburgh will stand where it ought to stand in the statistics of population and business.

HAVE any steps been taken by the administration to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges some time ago made against the Consul General of the United States at Alexandria? They have now been reiterated in the *Levant Herald* and elsewhere, and there is probably little doubt of their substantial correctness. And not only are the statements previously published respecting the gross immoralities of that official specifically repeated, but complaints are also made against him of prosecuting a wrongful claim upon the Egyptian Government for a Greek, who, in order to be able to conduct his suit, had obtained fraudulent papers of citizenship. With the alleged personal quarrel between himself and the missionaries we have nothing to do, nor yet with the motives which may or may not have instigated the charges in question. But we have to do, and the whole country has to do, with the charges of official malfeasance. Neglect or delay in the investigation of such matters as these puts a gag in the mouth of every honest man and independent journal who is anxious to see punishment brought home to such despoilers as HALE, CONSOLLY and others. With what heartiness can we denounce the corruptions of anti-administration rings, while the publicly charged misdoings of administration appointees are winked at or passed over in silence? We do not judge the Consul General, but we want the charges investigated, and the injury—whether it shall have been done to himself or the country—atoned for and repaired.

A SINGULAR libel suit, in which the Royal Agricultural Society of England was defendant, has just been decided by the courts. It appears that the plaintiff, a certain Mr. Bradbrook, had invented one Whittingham, who had formerly been his business agent, a quantity of ground bone manure, to be disposed of to the parties at a stipulated price lower than the pure article could be afforded at. In order to accomplish this result the bone dust was mingled with bone waste. One of the purchasers of the mixture sent a specimen to Dr. Wichher, the chemist of the Royal Society, for analysis, and the fraudulent operation was detected. A statement of the fact was then made by the chemical committee of the society. Mr. Bradburn, however, explained in a printed document for the information of the trade, and the fact that it had been invented as a mixture of bone waste, and not as first class manure. Notwithstanding Mr. Bradburn's elaborate state ment, the chemical committee, through oversight or inadvertence, stated substantially in the journal of the Royal Society that Mr. Bradburn's manure had been found upon analysis inferior to its invented character. In order to protect his reputation, Mr. Bradburn had brought suit against the society in its corporate capacity, following to indict an injury, not through inadvertence, the authorities of the society instructed their counsel to admit the facts in the case and confess judgment of costs. These were assessed in the sum of twenty pounds, and the jury immediately returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE ecclesiastical lock-out between Bishop Whitehouse and the wardens of St. Cheney's church still continues, the latter quietly persisting in their determination to sustain their pastor. The Chicago *News* having stated that, last Sunday, while MR. Cheney was out of town, notice was given from the pulpit that the Bishop would visit the church on the second Sunday in September, for the purpose of confirming candidates for admission to the church, when "some minister in good standing" would be in attendance to assist him, the rector, warden of the church writes to that journal a letter of correction, stating that while the officers of the church will with great pleasure mate all needful preparations for the visit of the Bishop, they desire it to be known that it will be quite unnecessary to call in the aid of any other clergyman, Mr. Cheney being their recognized rector and minister. What further action the vestry may take in the case of the bishop's refusal to serve, is not stated. At present neither party shows any signs of yielding.

AGEN the expansion and death through which Brazil has passed, business and enterprise will begin to resume. Works of progress are steadily going forward on all sides, new railways opening up the interior and increasing the wealth and profits, and bringing them in immediate contact with Buenos Ayres and the seaboard; telegraph lines are spreading out like a net work all over the country; schools and libraries are springing up in the remotest parts; steamboat companies are navigating rivers hitherto almost unexplored; and a robust and flourishing spirit of enterprise pervades the entire country in every direction, to the utmost limits of the Republic.

WHEN Alaska was purchased it was expected that Sitka would be one of the chief productions of the country, and Congress gave the monopoly of the business to a company. It is now said that the cost of the oil is seventy-two and a half cents, while the cost in San Francisco is thirty-seven and a half cents. Consequently the Boston company are not immediately profitable.

An Interesting Sunday Question.

A singular question connected with the observance of the Sabbath is undergoing consideration by a New York Judge, before whom it has been brought for decision. The point at issue is, whether a Jew who observes the Israelitish Sabbath can be compelled to remain idle on the Christian Sunday also, because a congregation engaged in worshipping on that day may happen to be disturbed by his occupation. The facts of the case are that a number of Jews are engaged as sewing machine operators in a building in close proximity to a Methodist Church. On Saturdays the machines are silent, but on Sundays they create a noise which interferes with the conduct of the religious exercises. The employer of the operatives offers to suspend work during the services if he is compensated for his loss of time, but this compensation the congregation refuses to give, and has taken the case into Court. Under the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the passage of any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, a man may act apart Sunday or any other day as a day for religious observances. If his Sabbath does not coincide with the day observed as such by his fellow citizens, can he be debarred from earning his living thereby, or thereof, and does the fact that he is in the minority give the majority the right to interfere with him? And if these Jews are fined for disturbing by their industrial pursuits a Christian congregation on a Christian Sunday, cannot they in turn bring suit against the community for the annoyances and interruptions to which the traffic and commerce of Saturday subjects their Hebrew Sabbath? These are some of the questions involved in this curious case.

SOME months ago we mentioned the fact that a proposition was on foot to erect a monument to that stout Puritan fighter, Captain MILES STANDISH, the first military leader of the Plymouth settlers in New England. The movement, we observe, bids fair to be eminently successful, the formal consecration of the ground selected for the site of the memorial to take place on the 11th of the present month. The chosen spot is the famous "Captain's Hill," on the old Standish farm at Duxbury, Mass., where the stanch old soldier lived and died. This farm was presented to him by the Colony about the year 1630, and remained in the possession of his descendants until the middle of the last century. The hill is a hundred and eighty feet high, and on much used as a sighting point by navigators in entering Massachusetts bay. The gentlemen who have the superintendence of the work organized last December, on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, with the avowed intention of clinging together until the shaft is fixed in its place. The Association is composed of the political and literary celebrities of New England. It is probable that the gathering on the 11th will include a very large number of the most distinguished men of the country, among them the President and his Cabinet, every prominent General, and the leading men of the nation in politics, literature and trade.

GEN. GARFIELD says that while the Republicans of Ohio are confident of electing their State ticket, the Legislature which will elect a United States Senator, is doubtful. He says it is regarded as unfortunate that the friends of the several Republican candidates for the Senatorship are bringing the question into the present canvass, and endeavoring to control the County Conventions in order to secure the nomination of members of the Legislature pledged to vote for their favorites. This inaugurates local contests in the party, which, if continued, will endanger its success in the close counties.

AN American Union Association has been organized in Baltimore under circumstances which promise to give it a large influence in political affairs. Those engaged in the movement profess great confidence in its success. The first meeting was only preliminary to future operations. A convention is to be held on the 9th inst., at which it is expected that the movement will extend to the West, and become strong there.

SINCE the late war the passport system has become more stringent than ever, and Americans going abroad should provide themselves with passports before leaving, and not trouble the American Legation at London. Naturalized citizens should bring their naturalization papers, and save themselves a great deal of trouble.

Ben Butler's Narrow Escape from Drowning.

The mishap to Gen. Butler, at Newburyport, recently, as thus related: Butler and Colonel Peters were pacing the quarter-deck in a style worthy of Admiral Jim Fisk. The yacht rounded to, and off went a gun that made the Newburyporters think of powder ships. The yawl was brought alongside, and Butler and French were to have attempted to get in together. Now it is a well established fact that two locomotives with "steam" up cannot pass each other on the same track. Butler and French would not, nor could they be made to go down the slope at the same moment without damage to their political economies. French pitched forward, and landed first in the water and half in the little boat. Butler was less fortunate. He disappeared, and the murky waters of the Merrimac closed over his head and busy head. But not forever. Ben appeared on the surface directly with a spiral line in his hands, in a cross between that of a porpoise and a hump-backed whale. He thrashed about until the water frothed like yeast. His lolly tars made for the spot of rescue him, but Ben's bald pate left them little to clutch at, and it was not until the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had gone down the full conventional third time that he was dragged on half-drowned, the most disgusted, woe-begone looking statesman and warrior that ever tumbled into the drink. He did not go ashore that night, and it is understood to have taken on board more water than the average Congressman requires for a whole session.

The Infected Buffalo Robe Story.

Referring to the report about 100,000 buffalo robes being on the way from the Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to New York, via Chicago, a gentleman who assumes to know the facts writes to the St. Louis *Republican* those: "This is not only a sensation story, but is ignorant and malicious in the extreme in originator of such nonsense. There are no buffalo robes in that country at all, only ordinary 'cow hides,' of which certain kinds are called 'buffalo,' by the trade, which is simply a term to signify to the United States, and portions of the British possessions furnish the whole supply of robes used in the country. We hear frequently stories of infected buffalo robes and skins, but those sections where the Indians have been exterminated as the other infections disease, have no robes at all, and the traders do not go to collect any neither do they buy any if brought from those localities, as they see no value their lives just as much as any one—and will in fact affect the havoc of the cholera if it should in healthy and peaceful sections of the land; even in case of war among the Indians themselves or with the whites, no buffalo robes are saved. Most of them are dressed by the women, and the brains of the animal is the principal ingredient in the dressing process. We have this year a double collection from the Upper Missouri river, as no robes were allowed to come down last year. On account of reports that some of the robes might be infected, for which there was not the slightest cause. The receipts this year all have come in now and are held in New York, Chicago and St. Louis) is a million and a half, and probably not considerably over than last year.

The Thinnest Sheet Iron Ever Rolled.

It is stated that the mill manager at Hallam's celebrated works in Swansea, Wales, has succeeded in making a sheet of iron of the finest appearance and thinness that has ever yet been seen by mortal eye. The iron from which this sheet was rolled was made on the premises. It was worked in a finery with charcoal and the usual blast; afterward taken to the hammer, to be formed into a regular flat bottom from thence conveyed to the balling furnace, and when sufficiently heated taken to the rolls, lengthened, and cut by shears into proper lengths, piled up and transferred to the balling furnace, and when properly heated, it was passed through the rolls, back again to the balling furnace, and when sufficiently heated to the proper pitch, taken to the rolls, and made into a thorough good bar. Such is the history in connection with the forge department. It was then taken to the mills, and rolled till it was supposed to be thinner than the finest tinplate bars, but when passed through the cold rolls to give it the necessary polish, and now it stands on record as the thinnest and finest sheet ever rolled, viz: 36 inches wide, 24 feet long, 36 inches wide, 24 feet long, 36 inches wide, 24 feet long,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1871.

The supply of money at this point continues abundant, and for short time paper rates are lower. Ninety days and four months notes are readily taken at ordinary bank rates. Deposits have increased at many of the banks above their usual average. There is a good deal of inquiry for sound dividend stocks, which sell at full prices the moment they are put on the market.

Messrs. Jrs.H. M'vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	112½	112½
Gold	112½	112½

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday, says: There was considerable commotion in the wheat market to-day, owing to further decline of from 2 to 3 cents per bushel, and which resulted in the failure of another one of the parties in the ring formed to put up the price of wheat for July delivery. The attempt to make a corner in wheat for July has certainly stimulated the movement of wheat in the country near Chicago, but even without this, the harvest has been earlier than usual, and judging by the movement of current prices from all the points Cincinnati and St. Louis, the receipts of all kinds of grain are likely to increase. The chief effect upon the money market, of this revival of activity in grain shipments, has been to make some scarcity of currency, which has caused a slight effect upon exchange as a discount to supply themselves with currency, or else order it from New York by express, which has been already done to some extent.

—The quotations from London indicate an improved feeling in our bonds. The quotations are steady. The London *Economist* of July 15th says: "Another feature which may find place in this introductory notice, is the real inquiry which is beginning to be made for the new funding loan of the United States. With French five per cent. securities rising rapidly to par, and a glut of money in all the financial capitals of Europe, it is likely enough that the five per cent. loan of the United States may, after all, have a compulsion process, though the financial policy of the Government is far from skillful." Another paragraph says: "The principal fluctuations have been in Erie and Illinois Centrals, upon which Thursday's report that Mr. Fisk had been shot in the Grand Opera in New York, but reappeared again to-day on contradiction of the report."

—Railway stocks generally, and especially of the Western roads, are low compared to past years at this season, and considering the present abundance of money in New York. It is believed that the cliques in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Ohio and Mississippi hold considerable amounts of these stocks, and are preparing to take advantage of the natural increase of earnings that will be experienced in August and September to advance prices. But whether the cliques hold much of these stocks at present, or not, does not make any very great difference; many have either got stocks or money, and confirmed speculators, such as those who manage and control Western roads, are never quiet long. They soon find out in which direction prices can be moved the easiest, and governed by the law of trade, they intensify the effect of natural tendencies, running prices either up or down beyond the point of natural limits, but not beyond the point necessary. The result of the Rock Island disaster has been that the average prices of all Western railroad stocks have been so low for July, during the greatest plethora of money experienced for several years, as to be unknown during any month since the panic of September, 1857. It seems probable that if there is to be any considerable upward reaction in prices of railroad stocks, it is likely to be before the 1st of October, because after that time the demands of the fall trade will begin to move the cotton crop will make money tight in New York.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Board Exchange building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 2, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
C. & N.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. Scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Do. Pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Reading	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	114
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.	130	130	130	130	130	130
Lake Shore	132	132	132	132	132	132
Illinois Cent.	137	137	137	137	137	137
Clev. & Pitts.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & N. W.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	60½	61	61	60½	60½	60½
Do. pref.	75	75	75	75	75	75
Fol. J. Wabash	62	62	62	62	62	62
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Do. pref.						
Pa. Central						
N. J. Central						
Michigan						
W. U. Tel.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Pacific Mail	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Adams Ex.						
Wells F'g.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38
Lehigh Valley	58
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Philadelphia and Amboy Railroad	120½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	57⅝

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, speaking of the stock market, says: "The transactions in the local stock market were more active, especially in Reading Railroad shares, in which was the heaviest day's business that we ever remember to have recorded in this market. The sales cover the enormous amount of 34,300 shares, opening at 56½, and closing at 56⅝—an advance of ⅜. A very large proportion of these sales were cash regular, and there was no doubt to a great extent for investment. On the belief that this stock is now a reliable ten per cent. security, a good deal of capital that has laid unemployed or been loaned at very low rates for the last three or four months, is being put into these shares, partly because it is the lowest of the ten per cent. stocks, and is therefore desirable, and partly from the belief that it will steadily rise to about the prices of Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Camden and Amboy, which are only ten per cent. stocks, and now sell eight to ten per cent. higher.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral, well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts to-day have been light, and consist principally of the medium grades. The number of buyers now here is large. The market is moderately active, but at prices no better than last week. The experience of the last three weeks has made buyers very timid and cautious, and they are endeavoring to bear down on the prices, but unless the arrivals prove heavier toward the last of the week, we do not think there will be any change in prices. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas, $3 00 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals rather heavy. The market bad today, and not few selling. The receipts are greater than the demand and feeling and tendency downward; fully 12c lower than yesterday. The following are the current prices for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, $25 to $30, $4 85; good to prime New York, 150 to 200, $4 75 to 4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts heavy to-day, and in quality are mostly of the medium and common grades. The market steady, and not much change in prices of good from quotations of last week. On common the feeling is not so good and sales more difficult to effect. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $ 25; good to prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 [illegible]; decent fair, 75 to 85 lbs, $4 [illegible]; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 [illegible]; poor rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs, $2 00.

Below will be found some of the sales made to-day:

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	1,400	$5 00	14	1,200	$5 25
19	1,200	4 80	26	1,100	5 00
18	1,200	4 90	20	1,100	4 90
11	1,000	4 60			

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
61	220	$4 60	72	250	$4 80
80	200	4 70	80	200	4 70
65	200	4 80	19	190	4 50
80	200	4 80	19	190	4 50
		4 80	19	200	4 60

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
50	90	$4 90	50	90	$4 90
50	90	4 90	50	90	4 90
50	90	4 90	50	90	4 90

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 2.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade easier, but active; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 26; No. 2 do $1 25; amber Michigan, $1 26; No. 1 red Wabash, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Michigan, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Indiana, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Illinois, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Wisconsin, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Ohio, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Canada, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Kentucky, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Tennessee, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Missouri, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Iowa, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Kansas, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Nebraska, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Minnesota, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Dakota, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Oregon, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red California, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Utah, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Nevada, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Arizona, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red New Mexico, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Colorado, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Wyoming, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Montana, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Idaho, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Alaska, $1 24; No. 2 do $1 23; No. 1 red Washington

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turkish Troops Sent Against the Albanian Insurgents—Swiss Frontier Violated by Armed Germans—M. Roux, Leader of the Marseilles Communists, Condemned to Death—Few French Prisoners Left in Germany—Startling News from Algeria—The Natives Committing Horrible Atrocities—Thiers to be Retained as President, &c., &c.

New French Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Roux Condemned to Death—But Few French Prisoners in Germany.

PARIS, August 2.—It is rumored that Deroulnuat is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. ROUX, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist insurrection in Marseilles, has been condemned to death.

The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany are four officers and 800 privates in hospital, and ten officers and seventy privates imprisoned for various offenses.

Swiss Frontier Violated by Armed Germans.

BERNE, August 2.—Some armed Germans having violated the Jura Frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss Government has addressed a protest to the Cabinet of Berlin.

Troops Sent Against the Albanian Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—The Porte has dispatched 2,000 troops against the insurgents in Albania.

Alarming News from Algeria—Horrible Atrocities Committed by the Natives—Thiers to be Retained as President.

PARIS, August 2.—Advices from Algeria are alarming. The insurgents are burning the forests and committing horrible atrocities on the natives. The natives of the province of Orin have joined in the insurrection.

The Deputies of the Left Center in caucus have resolved to vote for the prolongation of Theirs's powers, and for changing his title from Chief of Executive Power to President.

It is reported that the Orleans princes will take their seats in the Assembly after the recess.

The Irish Heart Warming to Royalty.

DUBLIN, August 2.—Princess Louise visited the Agricultural Fair to-day, and was frequently and loudly cheered by the spectators. The people are growing warmer in their demonstrations toward the royal visitors.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Thirty Persons Take Arsenic in their Corn-Starch Pudding at Atlantic City, N. J.—A Discharged Domestic Accused of the Crime—No Deaths Yet.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Thirty persons, after eating corn-starch pudding at dinner at the Absamia Hotel, at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed arsenic was put in the cornstarch by a discharged domestic.

ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Pinkerton's Pursuit of Forester, the Nathan Murderer—Flight to Scotland—The Criminal's Escape—Justice Sure to Overtake Him.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times* to-morrow publishes an interesting account of the pursuit of Forester, the Nathan murderer, by detective Pinkerton. When Police Superintendent Kelso's proclamation was issued offering a reward for the arrest of the murderer the latter was in Chicago. He subsequently fled to Galveston, Texas, and thence to Scotland, where his parents reside. Pinkerton followed him to Scotland. His efforts to secure the fugitive's arrest were unsuccessful, but he ascertained beyond a doubt that Forester was in Great Britain, and his escape is next to impossible. The British police are on the alert, and Pinkerton considers the murderer's capture as almost certain, though some time may elapse before he is secured.

CINCINNATI.

German National Teachers' Association.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—At the German National Teachers' Association to-day, Mr. Thurm, of Williamsburg, Long Island, was introduced as a delegate from the North American Turner Bund. He suggested to the Association the duty of vigorously seconding the efforts of the Bund for the mental culture and improvement of the masses, and of recognizing its activity in the social labor of works. Mr. Hulman, of Louisville, was appointed editor of the *Schulfreund*, and W. Knafel, publisher of the same, for the ensuing year. The Convention expressed satisfaction with the management of the paper for the last year. Last night the teachers were entertained by an out-door festival at Lincoln Park. The Orpheus Society gave their annual summer night concert, tableaux and fireworks, which added to the enjoyment of the occasion. The Convention adjourns to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 2.—Horace Greeley, who was here on a visit, delivered an address at the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Notwithstanding short, there was not a large but a highly intelligent audience, composed principally of Southern men. Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to have a respite from politics this year, in anticipation of the grave issues that would have to be made next year. Reconstruction had been thought slow, but it had been fast enough. Had all been agreed, six years under military rule would have done better, because in the imposition of light taxes there would have been no paper, no fuss and no national debt. Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from the war. The South had recuperated faster than any other country before—faster than this country did after the revolution. Prescription should be set aside. If the whole of seceded were represented they wanted their first not their fifth choice. Efforts to disfranchise the negroes ought not to be made. He deprecated the "new departures," saying the foreigners could not be disfranchised for a year to come ago, and how could four millions of blacks be disfranchised now. The Democracy ought to accept the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the next campaign would doubtless advocate the removal of all disabilities. When these questions were passed over they would claim attention. He argued in favor of paying the national debt as fast as possible. It was the only way to keep the public credit good. Virginians thought too much of politics; they should devote their attention to the development of their natural resources; they had all the resources of Pennsylvania, and could be equal to that State; they wanted wise and active men. They should have faith in their State; every man should look for water power, etc., in order to make it and himself useful to the State. Mr. Greeley closed with a eulogy on Henry Clay and the policy of the deceased statesman. He was warmly applauded, and most of those present were introduced to him.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The Gubernatorial canvass in this city is waxing warm. Meetings are held by the two parties every night. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is a prominent item of discussion here. Gen. Harlan takes ground for the road and the bill known as the McKee bill. Hon. Isaac Caldwell and other Democratic speakers on this city take dentical grounds against the Cincinnati Railroad bill.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Judge W. Gilmore and Henderson Elliott were nominated to-day at Dayton to-day for Judges of the Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District, by the Democratic Convention.

FIRES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Six fires have occurred in this city within the past eighteen hours, the most disastrous of which was the burning of the Excelsior brewery, owned and occupied by Koehler & Co. The loss on the building and stock is about $15,000; insured in the Ætna of Hartford for $4,000 and $20,000 in western companies. The brewery and bottling alley adjoining were badly damaged; insured for $6,000.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 1.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Crude—Oil in tanks, nearly 300 same day last week; sales 91 Oil City strong; ranging from 91 to 92 bbl, at 91½@92c; 112 ft Shamburg averaging 1,000 p., at 95 @ 96 Illinois, ranging from 1,050 to 1,060 lbs, at 94 @96; 27 p., 70 Michigan, averaging 1,060 lbs, at 95 @ 96; 20 Texans, averaging 962 lbs, at 94 @95. Refined—Sold and declining. Prices of Cargo, 40c; Oil City, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs, at 82@84 50; 279 Indiana, ranging from 80 to 82 lbs, at 84 @85 50; 96 Canada, ranging from 126 to 129 lbs, at 85 @ 5 Canada limbs, averaging 60 lbs, at 86 @. Hops quiet, with sales of 115 hand at 34 @36 20.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A New Haven, Conn., dispatch, received at half past three o'clock this morning, says: "A man was murdered here on Monday, named George S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., though he has been in New London, Conn., lately. He has a wealthy father in Pittsburgh. No clue yet."

A bet of $10,000 a side between the owners of Longfellow and Kingfisher was made at Saratoga yesterday, in the four-mile race, which takes place at the August term, commencing on the sixteenth. Both horses are in training at Saratoga and doing well.

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts Odd Fellows held their annual meeting in their hall, in Boston, yesterday. The report of the R. W. Grand Scribe shows that at the present time there are twenty-six subordinate encampments in the State, with a membership of about 1,500, having been increased during the past year of over seven hundred members.

The Masons of Troy, N. Y., yesterday laid the corner stone of their new temple with appropriate ceremonies. Delegations were present from all the lodges in the vicinity. George Babcock officiated as Grand Master during the ceremonies.

At a very large meeting of Germans, at Cincinnati, last night, called to give expression to the views of the German part of the population opposed to the present movement to repeal the Sunday laws, much enthusiasm was manifested. Resolutions favoring repeal, read in English and German, were loudly applauded and adopted.

In the National Dental Convention at Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., yesterday, the discussion on Dental Physiology was resumed and participated in by Prof. Taft, Dr. Howe, Prof. Brown, and Drs. Atkinson, McQuattin and Harrison and Prof. Judd. The report on Dental Pathology was taken up for debate, but on the hour was passed as playful and lively as though nothing unusual had occurred.

A letter from Fort Benton to the Montana *Herald* dated July 18th, says: An express from Cow Island, under charge of a man named Courtney, was attacked by Piegan Indians on July 16th and robbed of all their valuables, and what could not be carried off was burned. A few days previous they sacked a post fifty miles below Fort Benton, and tore down the stockade to raft themselves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Camp Cook, and shot a man named Cenix. Every place on the river between Fort Benton and Cow Island has been pillaged and destroyed. Their main camp is now across the line on British territory, from which they make incursions upon our settlements. They declare an intention to clear the whites out this winter. The Sioux are raiding the Crows, and last week Crow's killed sixteen Sioux on the Upper Judith river. The Gres Ventres have moved up the Marios river. The Crows, Nez Perces and Ventres say the Sioux will conquer their country this winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

APOPLECTIC STROKE.

John W. Jones, clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, in charge of stationery, was attacked with apoplexy this afternoon, and now lies unconscious. The best medical attendance was promptly summoned, but there is no prospect whatever of his recovery. Mr. Jones is from Delaware, Ohio, but has been for a number of years employed at the capital, and enjoyed a large circle of acquaintance and friends.

REGULATIONS FOR LAKE NAVIGATION.

In reply to a letter from the Collector at Marquetta, Michigan, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that vessels which clear from a United States port to an American port, with permission to touch at intermediate foreign ports, must complete the voyage by going to the port of destination if she is to be exempted from the payment of tonnage tax, if not coastwise clearing within the purview of the law. When a vessel evidently clears with an American port to an American port, but does not want to proceed further than a foreign port, to which in reality she is bound.

CRIME.

A Defaulting Shaker.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 2.—Edward Chase, a prominent Shaker, who for many years had charge of the business of that branch of the New Lebanon Shakers known as the brick yard family, absconded last Saturday night, and is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of from $15,000 to $20,000. It is believed he is now in Springfield, Mass.

Another Forger of Pension Papers Caught.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—N. R. Lamb, Station Agent and Postmaster at Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was arrested this morning by S. P. Schwartz, a government detective, for robbing the mail of a pension certificate, and forging vouchers of sale. He was held in $3,000.

STATE NEWS.

The South Erie Iron Works at Erie were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The works were supplied by gas from a well, and it is supposed that the gas was left burning in one of the furnaces, and set fire to the frame work. The loss is over $20,000, with about $6,500 insurance. The works were owned by a company, who are not very well able to bear the loss.

Very fine specimens of iron ore have been found on the farm of John S. Ricker, at New Kingston, Cumberland county.

Francis Tingstrum and his sister, Mary Alice Tingstrum, of Pottstown, have, by the death of an uncle, J. H. Tingstrum, in Switzerland, fallen heir to the nice little sum of $31,000 each. The Pottstown *Ledger* says the sum bequeathed to them does not amount to millions like the fortunes *said* to be awaiting the "Bechtel and Sands" families, the "Hans Graf" families, and the "Rotherme" and Zimmerman" families, of Pennsylvania, somewhere in Holland or Germany, but the $31,000 certainly will be a big lift to the Tingstrums, who are poor—or at least that is the case with the two heirs in Pottstown.

George Woodside, eighteen months old, son of William Woodside, of Rockdale township, Crawford county, fell from the second story window of his father's house to the ground, a few days ago. He was taken up for dead, but in less than an hour was as playful and lively as though nothing unusual had occurred.

On the road leading from Manheim to Lebanon there is a hotel kept by an old gentleman named Kech, who has been landlord of that house for fifty-two years, and has lived on the farm attached to it for sixty-two years.

Hon. Heister Clymer is expected to return from his European trip in September.

H. Jones Brooke, Esq., of Delaware county, has in contemplation the erection of a large boarding house at Media that is to cost not less than $60,000.

An old lady named Barton was killed at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, recently. She was getting into the Scottsville stage with an umbrella holsted, which accidentally became one of the horses, causing the team to start and throwing her backwards between the wheels, the hindmost one passing over her body, breaking her ribs, dislocating her shoulder and causing other injuries from which she died in the course of a few hours. She was about sixty years of age.

A wealthy eastern firm are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of ground in Beaver Falls, upon which to erect works for the manufacture of saws of all kinds.

Mrs. Francis Shreiner, of Troy township, Crawford county, was thrown from a wagon a few days since, striking her head and receiving very dangerous injuries.

The officers and soldiers of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment will hold a reunion near York on the 17th of this month.

An agent of the so-called American University of Medicine of Philadelphia, has recently been traveling through Tioga county, supplying quacks with diplomas at the rate of $25 and upwards, according to the length of the purchaser.

Hay is selling for $37 per ton in Pottsville; new and baled sells for $35.

A new bank called the Exchange, has been organized in Franklin, with a capital of $100,000. John L. Mitchell, President; P. C. McGough, Cashier.

The total value of farm products in Lancaster county for 1870 was $11,845,008.

The Odd Fellows of Connellsville are to lay the corner-stone of a new hall in that place to-morrow. A grand demonstration is expected.

Isaac Reinhard, residing three miles from Harrisburg, was found dead in his house a few days ago, having died from inordinate use of liquors.

Wm. Gilford, aged twenty-eight years, a resident of Lack township, Juniata county, was so overcome by heat while harvesting week before last that he was prostrated, and has since been entertained that he will be a confirmed lunatic.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Haragart (D. O. H.) of Pennsylvania will meet at Meadville on the first Wednesday in August. Delegates from various parts of the State will be present from all parts of the State.

Permits for the erection of 165 new buildings were issued in Philadelphia last week.

The first session of Thiel College will open at Greenville, September 1st.

The Clarion River Navigation Company have let a number of contracts for the cleaning out of the river and the improvement of dams.

J. T. Fulkerson, a carpenter of West New Castle, fell from a ladder last Saturday, and was so badly injured that he died on Sunday morning.

Professor Wise ascended with his balloon, Gambetta, at Chambersburg, on Saturday afternoon, and passed through a snow-storm.

A whisky crazed citizen of Harrisburg, took a dose of strychnine Monday night, but physicians were called in time to pump him out and save his life.

Last week a farmer in the "Conewago Valley, Dauphin county, engaged a boy from Middletown to assist him on the farm. One morning he was sent out to harrow a piece of ground. He had only worked a short time before he discovered that nearly all the teeth of the harrow had come out. Instantly he empower went out into the field to note the boy's progress, and inquired how he liked harrowing. "Good," replied the boy, "for it goes a good bit smoother now since the pegs are out."

Judge Pfouts, of Wilkesbarre, whose exploits as a gambler were noted in our columns, feels very badly over the position in which he has placed himself, and says he would give any amount of money to be out of the scrape. The feeling against him is very strong, and the probability is that he will have to resign his position as Associate Judge. Many of some of the other judges will refuse to occupy the bench with him. Dilley, the keeper of the house in which Judge Pfouts was fleeced, is out on $2,000 bail, while Levy, the gambler, is in jail.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: The hail-storm which passed through this valley on the 16th of July was as remarkable for the enormous size of the hailstones as the large quantity left on the ground and in the length of time which it has remained in many places. On Sunday last July 30, a gentleman picked up about half a peck of hail-stones on the farm of Simon Lilly, below Muncy, and brought them to this city. We took a handful of them, without selecting for size, but measured three of three and three-quarters, four and four and one-quarter inches. One peculiarity we noticed in all the hail we have seen during this storm: We would remember the stones clean, placed in a tumbler and as they began to melt reduced in size, washed them over again, but found they were muddy and dirty clear through. We have not seen a clean specimen in all the parcels exhibited to us. That there should be hail on the ground hail-stones of the size above mentioned for nearly three days is truly marvelous; but they bid fair to outlast another week in many localities.

The Allentown *Democrat* relates the following: A short time ago a stranger entered the ticket office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this place, and after looking around for a while took a seat on one of the settees and soon fell asleep. He had with him a package, loosely tied in an old newspaper, which he threw on his seat before letting himself down. While dozing away he kept twisting his body about in his seat until at last the paper covering of the package was rent and disclosed the astonishing fact that the contents were nothing less than greenbacks—some of the bills visible being of the denomination of $1,000. An effort was at once made to rouse up the man and make him understand that his carelessness might lead to his falling into the hands of sharpers and vultures constantly on the move in quest of just such prey, but he was so deeply under the influence of a promiscuous assortment of liquors that he was "not himself at all"—in fact, was so far gone that he could neither stand up, move about, or be made to understand anything said to him. Being perfectly helpless the depot officers took charge of him, gathered up his money (estimated at not less than $30,000), put it securely in a paper bag, and then placed a guard over him until the next train up came along, for it had by this time been ascertained that the man belonged to Wilkesbarre. On the train coming to hand he was given in charge of the conductor, who, to make matters safe, locked him and his pile up in the mail car.

The Reading *Eagle* publishes the following account of a very singular case: A young lady, aged twenty-four years, named Mary Robinson, resides with her mother at 112 Jefferson street (Rickstown), this city, while engaged in baking early in the morning, six weeks ago, complained of not feeling well. Soon thereafter she was observed standing at the kitchen closet, where she remained nearly an hour, when about half past six until half past eleven o'clock A. M., when she was carried to bed. All her senses have been numb ever since. Her eyes are closed nearly all the time, and she appears to be in a trance. She is unable to speak, move or hear, and recognizes no one. She eats a mouthful of bread, or drinks a little beef tea three times a day when she is fed. At one o'clock to-day she was sitting in a rocking chair in the sitting room, with her head propped on her hand, where and in which position her mother had placed her. Her breathing is scarcely perceptible. Her eyelids have a slightly tremulous motion. The physicians, of whom there are three attending her, say that she is daily becoming weaker, but they are unable to afford her any relief. A few days previous to being afflicted with this strange spell she had recovered from an attack of varioloid, and it is supposed that her present helplessness has been produced by that disease. Previous to that she had always enjoyed good health.

An Irishman named Thomas Dercine, aged about thirty-six years, went to the house of a lady sixty years old, Mrs. Achsa Ames, at Tryonville, Crawford county, on Thursday last, and made an attack upon her while she was in bed. After a terrible struggle she succeeded in getting out of the house and reaching the road. Here he made a second attack upon her, and succeeded in overpowering his designs by choking her and holding his hand over her mouth. After a short interval the outrage was again repeated. He then dragged her into the house and satisfied his hellish designs upon his helpless victim. She was then permitted to leave the house upon some pretense, and succeeded in escaping and reaching the house of a neighbor, where she made known the above facts. Dercine in the meantime had left the house. Mrs. Ames did not know her assailant, but from her description he was recognized and arrested. He was takenbefore Squire Heed for examination, when he was fully identified by Mrs. Ames. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,200, but succeeded in escaping from the constable on Sunday morning and is now at large. Dercine has dark hair and red whiskers on his chin, and talks with a little brogue. He had on a black coat, dark gray or brown pants, and a velvet cap.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: The Blair Iron and Coal Company intend, in a short time, to erect coak ovens, a recent patent, when our citizens will be no more agued by the smoke. It is said the coak burned in these ovens is a superior article.

Lake Michigan Silver Mine.

It was the property of the Montreal Mining Company, which owned seventeen thousand acres near this point and at other points along the northern shore. This company has spent $700,000 in attempts to develop their copper mines. When the company was well nigh discouraged, having failed to see a single dollar in return for their immense outlay and many years of waiting, a gentleman in their employ discovered the silver on the this silver Island, and asked the company for $40,000 to work the mine. Supposing it would only fail as all their former efforts had failed, they would not grant the money. So the discoverer applied to Captain Ward and other American capitalists, who, believing in the project, formed a company, and, last summer, bought the seventeen thousand acres from the Canadian company for the sum mentioned. They went immediately to work on Silver Island, and before winter set they had taken out $200,000 worth of ore, which they had turned into silver bars and deposited in bank. Up to this time they have taken out this summer, with the labor of forty or twelve men, of the amount of $600,000. Smelting works are being put in operation at Wyandotte, near Detroit, and Captain Ward expects that within a few weeks they will be reducing in those works and taking out bars of pure silver at the rate of $1,000 per day. This is supposed to be the richest silver mine in the world. Captain Ward owns a quarter of the stock of the company, and says it is the "biggest thing" he has ever taken hold of. The stock in the company is held in shares, but that had changed hands was sold for thirty-three times as much as it cost a little over one year ago.

The rock where we were landed has been surrounded by a crib-work something like two hundred feet square, on which are the buildings and machinery for working the mine. The opening of the mine into which we descended is only fifty feet deep, and extends about seventy-five feet from the opening. The rock is as hard as granite, and glisten everywhere with silver. The ore yields from $1,500 to $4,500 to the ten.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, August 2, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'r	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.90	70	S. W	1	005	B	
Cairo.....	30.05	80					A
Chicago, Ill.....	30.02	76		S.	5	12	A
Cincinnati, O.....	30.71	81					A
Cleveland, O.....	30.04	77		N. E.	4	08	A
Davenport, Iowa.....	30.02	76		S. W.	6	18	C
Detroit, Mich.....	30.01	76		S. W.	4	10	A
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.06	83		S. E.	1	00	A
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.11	80					A
New Orleans, La.....	30.09	81			2	02	B
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.13	76				11	A
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.99	81		S.		32	A
St. Paul.....							

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The figures received over the lines of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

JOHNNY ROBINSON AGAIN.

His Arrest Last Night—A Crowd Interferes and Rescues Him—Four of the Parties Arrested.

This morning about half-past twelve o'clock, Fifth avenue was the scene of great excitement, occasioned by the arrest of John Robinson, and his subsequent escape through the interference of his friends. A general row was imminent, as at one time the policemen were overpowered, but fortunately the many police were just returning to their homes, and a number of the night force soon answered the "rap," which swelled their number sufficiently to master the situation.

At the hour mentioned, a officer Harrison was walking his beat, he discovered Johnny Robinson near the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street committing a nuisance. He arrested him, but he resisted and struck the officer with some sharp instrument just above the neck bone, the effect of a severe wound from which the blood flowed freely. He gave a rap for assistance, and in a few moments another officer arrived, and despite the desperate efforts of Robinson to escape, the officers still retained the prize and felt confident that they would now succeed in conveying him to the lock-up.

Their hopes, however, were doomed to be blighted, as a number of the friends of Robinson now appeared on the scene, and one of them dealt officer Harrison a severe blow on the head, stunning him for the time, but he did not release his hold. One or two policemen arriving at this juncture, the fight was renewed, and began to multiply rapidly, and the police were overcome, when Robinson seized this opportunity to escape, and was again at liberty. Three or four policemen who were now on the ground began to arrest those who interfered, and the "rapping" was continued the police force was increased, and in a few minutes upwards of fifteen were on hand. The police were the masters of the situation and succeeding in arresting four of the party supposed to have interfered, and thus effected the escape of Johny Robinson. The names of the four arrested are, Jerry Sixsmith, Michael Flood, Lawley Smith and Jack Cain, who are now in the station house awaiting a hearing. While these arrests were made the excitement was intense, and an immense crowd had gathered, many of whom were the friends of the parties arrested, but the strong force of policemen now on the ground, prevented any further interference.

To add to the excitement, another Chase was armed with a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Hughes, charged with acting in a disorderly manner on Wood street Wednesday evening, learning that he was in the crowd, began to search for him and finally found him near the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, and arrested him. Mr. Hughes protested that he had nothing to do with the row, but was only passing that way. The officer explained that he was not arrested for participating in the row, as he knew that he had not done so, but for which Kelly is charged with felonious assault and battery. In the meantime Kelly had been arrested, and locked up by the officer who had arrested him. Kelly tendered bail for a hearing, but the Alderman, owing to the nature of the case, refused bail, and is holding Kelly to await the result of "Jew-ett's wound." The physician who was called to attend the wounded man says that his head is literally broken into a jelly, and that there is scarcely a propability of his surviving the injuries.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A Negro Chokes His Wife and Kicks Her Down a Flight of Stairs—Jealousy the Cause of the Trouble.

About two months since David Harvey, a negro, married a quadroon girl of rather prepossessing but delicate appearance, and the couple went to housekeeping on Center avenue. They had been married but a short time before, for some cause, whether real or fancied, we are not informed, Harvey became jealous of his wife, and improved every opportunity of abusing her even to the extent of beating her.

The wife submitted to his brutal treatment without a complaint until yesterday, "when forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and she appealed to the strong arm of the law for protection. It appears that the wife had engaged to come to the lower part of the city to do a day's washing for a lady residing there, but husband refused to permit her to come. After considerable persuasion he consented to her leaving the house long enough to inform the lady that she could not do the work, and left for that purpose. She, however, did not return, it appears, as soon as her brutal husband though she should have done, and he locked the door after her. When she returned she found the doors fastened and Harvy was at a window up stairs, where he sat the greater part of the day, keeping his wife outside and calling her all manner of foul names. Finding one of the lower windows holded she climbed in and started up the stairs for the purpose of pacifying the jealous brute and just as she reached the head of the stairs he met her, and after choking her, kicked her several times in the breast and abdomen, knocking her down the stairs. Her screams attracted the attention of officer Early, who went to her assistance and arrested Harvey, and after locking the latter up proceeded to taking him to the lock-up. The wife subsequently went to the Mayor's office and made information charging Harvey with aggravated assault and battery. He will have a hearing this morning.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter Recorder for Allegheny county:

Wm. Robinson, Jr., to Valentine Short, October, 1867; 60 by 125 feet on Beaver street, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,120

W. Fitzsimmons to Thomas Masterson, July 31, 1871; lot No. 56 in O. W. Brown's estate plan, Birmingham.....$250

Paul Siebert to Robert Irwin, August 11, 1869; 20 by 100 feet on Main street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500

James Jackson to Nancy Obrley, August 20, 1869; 1¼ acres of land in Findley township, with buildings.....$2,500

Hugh Girty to Jacob Shaffner, July 22, 1871; 50 by 75 feet on North street, Sixth ward, with buildings.....$1,200

John Erdlen to Joseph Widdenger, August 1, 1871; part of lot No. 14 in P. H. Miller's plan, Pittsburgh.....$365

William P. Willoughby to W. W. Dalmas, June 25, 1869; 19x60 feet on Chartiers street, Sixth ward Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,300

William P. Willoughby to W. W. Dalmas, October 1, 1871; 19x60 feet on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city.....$500

William McCreery to Newton Shaffer, June 16, 1869; lots Nos. 14 and 15 in William McCreery's plan, adjoining Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$650

A. J. Woolsalver to George C. Taylor, October 1, 1870; 20 by 80 feet on No. 57 and 58 in A. J. Woolsalver's plan, Second ward, Pittsburgh, buildings.....$1,525

Ferdinand Venn to Frederick Seebold, December 17, 1870; 40 by 160 feet in Ohio township.....$1,100

Alexander R. Thomson to Wm. Irwin, August 27, 1870; 20 acres, 5 perches of land in Penn township, buildings.....$4,326

Alexander R. Thomson, adm'r, to Amos Enlow, August 1, 1871; 19 acres 21 perches of land in Penn township.....$876

Nathan F. Hart to Lewis Knehneisen, July 18, 1871; 6 acres 64 perches of land in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, buildings.....$5,000

Revenue Cases Compromised.

United States District Attorney Swoope received instructions yesterday from the Revenue Department to stop proceedings in the following cases, they having been compromised on the conditions required:

Paul Riassey, for selling liquors by retail without paying special tax; upon payment of tax and costs.

Robert Beading, for selling distilled spirits at retail without paying special tax; upon payment of $10 and costs.

Charles H. Elliott for selling and removing cigars without paying taxes thereon, failing to keep proper books and make proper returns, upon payment of $50 and costs.

Julius Niel, for carrying on business of cigar dealer, on which he was indicted upon payment of $500 and costs.

The Portrait of Judge McCandless.

In the *People's Monthly*, is one of the finest and most faithful likenesses ever put on paper. The Ladies' Seminary at Shady Side is also good. The literary contents of this number are varied and well presented, displaying a mingling of grave and gay, solid and light. The typographical display merits all praise, and shows skill and care. We understand the publishers have a "boom" on their list. The remarkable working of the full page cuts would certainly do credit to any establishment, East or West. Subscriptions may be sent now at pictorial or literary rates, for they can afford to encourage it by subscriptions in advance. So send in your names.

Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.

Past due claims promptly attended to collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. Possessing as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged for the last seven and a half years, we would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, at distant points, where it is impossible to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting claims into our hands we would refer to a few of our many customers that act upon the channel is regularly applied. R. G. DUN & Co.

Robert J. Breckenridge, Manager. tf

Alleged Larceny.

James B. Hill charged a young man named Thos. Roney with the larceny of lumber of the value of twelve dollars. Mr. Hill has lost several hundred dollars worth of lumber lately, and suspects Roney was found at work upon a raft or flat in the Allegheny river, the lumber of which, it is alleged, was stolen from Mr. Hill. Roney was arrested and after a hearing committed to jail for trial. Two other young men, alleged accomplices, will shortly be arrested, the police being on their trail.

Roads in the New Districts.

The Committee of Councils and Roads in the New Districts met yesterday afternoon, and transacted the business before them which was unimportant, save approving the pay rolls for the month, which are as follows:

First District.....	$1,451 21
Second district.....	1,224 00
Third district.....	881 59
Total.....	$3,657 80

Base Ball.

The Oakland base ball club played a club called the Olympics on the grounds of the former club at Hazelwood, yesterday afternoon, and won by a score of 25 to 15. Only four of the regular members of the Oakland club were present, Messrs. Henny, Willie, Davie Adams and Willie Gray, and the latter gentleman had to be selected promiscuously from the crowd. The victory was well earned, inasmuch as there were some excellent players in the Olympic nine.

Expenses of the Diamond Markets.

The operating expenses of the Diamond markets for July were $11 66, which the Committee on Markets has approved and ordered to be paid.

Public Amusements.

GRADY'S CIRCUS closed a very successful series of exhibitions in this city last evening, and will give our neighbors of Allegheny City a taste of their talents during the balance of this week, performing at Union Park afternoon and evening of each day. The troupe is one of the best traveling, and well worthy the patronage of admirers of this class of amusements. Prof. Fisher, the acronaut, will make an ascension every evening, this part of the show being free to all.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MRS. CLARK, the woman who committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel on Sunday, was buried yesterday in St. Mary's Cemetery.

THE Second ward school building is being thoroughly renovated and painted, previous to the opening of the fall sessions.

WORKMEN commenced yesterday digging the trenches for the water pipes on Hazelwood avenue, Twenty-third ward.

THE police were paid yesterday, and one of the results thereof was manifest at the lock-up, where a "cash," who had just been appointed on a regular "beat," was incarcerated in a cell for drunkenness.

MR. LOVERIDGE was unable to be present yesterday, and the hearing of Morris K. Henry, charged with shooting him, was therefore postponed until next Wednesday, Henry being recommitted until that time.

SEVERAL well-known gentlemen at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, have expressed a willingness to make up a reward for the detection and arrest of the party who attempted to burn the store and dwelling of Mr. J. H. Williamson, on Saturday night last.

A SPECIAL dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from the Chief of Police of New Haven, Connecticut, last night, stating that George G. Brown had been murdered in that city. It further stated that the father of the murdered man resided in this city. There is also a dispatch to the same effect in the telegraphic news of this morning's issue, but there are no particulars given in either.

IT has been suggested that the Court of Quarter Sessions room could be occupied as a place of worship of the inmates in the county jail. There is a passage way to the court room connecting with the jail, but whether the prisoners could be thus assembled, without legislative action, is a question for the Inspectors of the Prison.

JOSEPH CHARLTON yesterday made information against Patrick Cunningham, alleging that while in an intoxicated condition defendant knocked him down. His Honor Mayor Brush fined Cunningham ten dollars and costs, which he promised to pay if allowed a little time. He also promised to chastise Charlton for daring to take him before this Mayor. Should he do so Mayor Brush will likely repeat the dose above given, with the exception that the fine may be high enough to insure a sojourn at Claremont.

Street Committee Meeting.

The Street Committe yesterday approved the pay rolls for the month of July, and the same were handed the controller and warrants ordered. The following appear to be the expenses in the various departments:

First District.....	$ 1,868 04
Second District.....	1,590 45
Third District.....	1,805 91
Streets (regular).....	1,104 00
Engineers department.....	1,113 86
Contractors pay roll.....	5,178 76
Total.....	$11,979 56

Of this amount the first five items are charged to No. 7, appropriation, and the last, estimates by contractors, to the street and sewer improvement fund, designated appropriation No. 30.

AFTER PAYING

Over one million dollars in cash dividends to policy holders in 1870, the "Equitable Life" now holds over $1,500,000 surplus above the amount required to safely reinsure all its risks. Get a policy in this great company. Address J. D. Williams, Smithfield street.

MR. GRUBBS' RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY SUBURBS AT AUCTION.

This nicely located property is to be offered to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. Parties in want of a comfortable home in a convenient, pleasant, and healthy neighborhood should attend the sale and see this property. Advertisement on this page, by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The "Dollar Reward Soap" washes without rubbing. For sale by all grocers.

FIFTY-TWO LOTS NEAR PENN AVENUE ABOVE "FORKS OF THE ROAD."

McIlwaine's auction sale next Monday morning at ten o'clock, on the premises, will be one of the most considerable Pittsburgh. It is unnecessary to point out the attractions which has been offered to the consolidated Pittsburgh. It is unnecessary to point out the attractions which should draw a crowd to his friend, and again succeeded in getting him away. After accompanying his friend home, Dwyer repaired to his own residence, and as the night was quite warm he took a chair on the sidewalk in front of the house. He had been seated there but a few moments when a man, whom he says was Kelly, rushed out of a dark alley at one side of the house and struck him a number of blows on the head with a "billy," knocking him down and leaving him insensible on the pavement, as he alleges, he lay there is not precisely known, but about two o'clock Wednesday morning one of the police force found him lying there still insensible. The officer had a patrol wagon called and had him conveyed to the house and sent for a physician who dressed his wounds. Yesterday Alderman Nichols was sent for and took Dwyer's deposition or information, in which Kelly is charged with felonious assault and battery. In the meantime Kelly had been arrested, and locked up by the officer who had arrested Kelly tendered bail for a hearing, but the Alderman, owing to the nature of the case refused bail, and is holding Kelly to await the result of Dwyer's wounds. The physician who was called to attend the wounded man says that his head is literally broken into a jelly, and that there is scarcely a propability of his surviving the injuries.

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